# WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE WAR CLOUD

Presentation of the New Portuguese Minister.

THE SYNDICATE ABROAD.

Blocking the Congressional Committees with Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1872. Grant Pulling Away the War Cloud, The President does not anticipate any trouble with Spain on account of the alleged firing upon the Florida by the Spanish war vessel Balboa, and be doubts the charge made by the owner of the vessel that she was detained or her officers and

Crew subjected to any insult whatever.

Caban Agent is Washington.

M. Ruiz, selected as the leading representative of the Cuban patriots in Washington, who has been in South America for a year past promoting the cades of Cuban independence among its friends in that country, has returned to Washington to renew his efforts among the sympathizers here.

The Portuguesa Minister Frescuts His Credentials.

Senhor Soura Lobo, the new Portuguese Minister, ras presented to the President to-day by Socretary ish, and at the same time Senhor Antonio da Ounha, who has for the past two years been the tharge d'Affaires of Portugal in this country, took cave of the President previous to his return home. Senhor Cunha received complimentary assurances of the satisfaction with which his functions have ischarged, especial allusion being made to cessful management of the "Colama" ques den between his government and that of Great Britain, in which President Grant acted as arbi-

The following is a translation of Chevaller de

The following is a translation of Chevaller de Boula Lobos' remarks upon the occasion:—

Mr. Presidert—I have the honor to hand you the latter of the King, my august sovereign, which accredits me to Your Excellency as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. His Majesty has especially recommended to me to accompany it with the most carnest assurances of his esteem and riendship for you personally and of his desire to maintain and further develop the relations of good understanding and of confidence which fortunately exist between the two countries. This desire, Mr. President, is in harmony with the sentiments of sincere friendship which the King entertains for you personally sentiments strengthened by the gratitude which this Majesty feels for those universal marks of sympathy which the interests of his Crown have on acveral occasions experienced from the government of the United States. Happy in being the exponent of these sentiments to Your Excellency. I shall be doubly so if, in my zeal for strengthening the intimacy and developing the interests of the two nations, I succeed is deserving your nigh good will.

The Purstress repulsed as follows:—

The PRESIDENT replied as follows:-

The PRESIDENT replied as follows:—

CHEVALIER—I am pleased to receive you as the representative of His Majesty the King of Portugal. The assurances which you offer on his part of a desire to keen up and further develop the relations of good understanding and of confidence which fortunately exist between our respective countries, are cordially recipiecated by me. I am aware of nothing which may be expected to disappoint this desire. The symigathy which this government may have shown for the interests of the Crown of Portugal has been the expression of friendship sincerely cutertained, and because toese sentiments were believed to be in conformity with right and with the wishes of that country.

There is no reason to distrust your disposition faithfully to represent the friendry feeling of your Boycerign for the United States.

Civil Service Reform—The Washington

Service Reform-The Washington

There is much misunderstanding in regard to the alls of the reform in the Civil Service coutemlated by the rules adopted by the President. It is eriously supposed by many persons that there will acancy that may occur. But the Board contem-lates holding stated meetings for examinations nder a general notice, at specified points and at inconstitutable expense. There has even a great deal of comment against the cheme, founded upon the erroneous imon that vacancies in the departments at bia or from States adjacent to the capital. ore, Representative Wilson, of Indiana, has ed a bill to guard against such a result. But one of the first subjects which was considered will be more equally distributed than herotofore. There are, probably, few objections of any kind avisory Board has not considered, and for which, when they reassemble, they will not

Private Bill Day in the House. This being private bill day, there was nothing of importance, interest or amusement in the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Private bills were reported from the Committees on Pensions, Patents and Elections, and Mr. Farnsworth asked that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be directed to investigate the contracts for the transportation of the mails, and report the results ich investigation to the House, and that said com mittee have power to send for papers and persons. This is understood to be in pursuit of Creswell and part of the electioneering programme of the opposition. The resolution was adopted, and the Hous adjourned until Monday.

The enormous number of petty claims and pen sions which are continually swelling the calendars of both houses of Congress and turning important committees into mere claim agencies is engaging the attention of members as a nuisance to be abated by some means. Gentlemen who have served on the Committees on Commerce, Indian, Naval and Military Affairs, Judiciary Claims and Invalid Pousions, and even the House ways and Means Committee, declare that if some remedy is not provided either by general laws or by the appointment of some examining commission to report to Congress directly the whole business of legislation will be blocked. Before the war these sort of bills could be counted during any one Congress by the score; now, however, they are in any ecssion to be recknoned by the hundreds. Of the eleven hundred and more bills now on the dockets over one-half are of the character named. Every session now sees several score bills bee aws and as many more repealed, having for their object the granting of invalid pensions to persons whose cases are not considered by the Pension Bu-reau as coming within its general powers. So with the majority of the applications for allowing a change of register or name for a ship. The business of pushing claims through Congress has been reduced to a fine art, and its professors often hold seats inside the Capitol.

A Percussion Fuse "Strike."
One of the smallest and tatest jobs introduced mines the reassembling of Congress is a bill of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, directing the War Depart-ment to pay \$30,000 to one of his constituents for the right to use a patent double percussion time-regulating fuse that the department, in the opinion f ordnance officers, is never likely to use after the coney has been paid. A further requirement of the ill is that the department shall pay twenty cents proviso harmless in itself if it did not encourage bying efforts to bring about large ventures in experimental Bring at iron-clad targets or promise a large haul out of the Treasury should the country be drifted into actual war.

Under the Hammer An auction sale of the household furniture of Mr. Caticazy took place at his late residence, on I street, 20-day, and the proceedings were more in the nature of a grand levee than anything else. The usual gathering of sharp and shabby furniture brokers was replaced by people bearing eminent names in the circles of fashion and diplomacy, and the prices realized bore sensitive evidence of the noto-riety of a dispussed Munisper and the late deliving presence of an imperial Grand Duke. The financial results of the sale were surprising in their footing up, and Mr. Catacasy leaves the country whole

The Syndicate in Europe.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will remain in London for some time, as the business of the Syndicate has not been finished. It was the intention of Secretary Beutwell to close up the Foreign Office on the 1st instant, It appears that some \$5,000,000 of the dive-twenty bonds, interest on which ceased December 1, 1871, have yet to be re-turned, and as they are held in Europe, the bonds

turned, and as they are held in Europe, the bonds of the new loan cannot be issued until they are received at the Freasury.

Internal Revenue Pecision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed Assessors that in all cases where the collection of taxes has been suspended by order of the Commissioner until questions can be decided, that interest cannot be included in the amount due the United States. In one case a tax assessed on malleable fron had been suspended eight years, and the Assessor proposed to include interest at six percent on the amount. He was instructed to collect.

The States and Volunteers is the War.

The statement to be furnished the House Committee on Appropriations by the Secretary of the

The statement to be furnished the House commit-tee on Appropriations by the Secretary of the Treasur, anows that there is still due the States the sum of \$5,500,000 for expenses incurred in arming and equipping volunteers during the rebellion. Nearly \$40,000,000 has aiready been disbursed on

Caleb Cushing, one of the counsel for the United States at the Geneva Conference, has finished its labors at the Mexican Claims Commission and will sail for Europe on the 27th inst.

Akerman's Report.

Ex-Attorney General Akerman, who seaves for his home in Georgia on Monday next, has completed his report as head of the Department of Justice, and it will be sent to Congress early next weak

Conviction of a Defaulter.

F. A. Marden, charged with the embezzlement of \$12,000 of the government funds, while employed as a clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day convicted of the offence.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have set apart next Friday to hear testimony on the McGar-rahan, or New Idria, mine case. General Sickles, the former counsel for McGarrahan, and ex-Engineer and Surveyor Seymour, of New York, and other prominent officials are to be examined.

Virginia's Tebacco Tax Returns.

Virginia's Tebacce Tax Returns.

The following statement has been prepared at the office of Internal Revenue:—

The collections from tobacco in the Third and Fifth districts of Virginia for twelve months arior to December 1, 1871, amounted to \$4,144,432 38; for twelve months prior to December 1, 1870, \$3,424,700 9J—an increase in 1871 over 1870 of \$7,18,642 29. The collections in the entire State of Virginia derived from the tax on tobacco for thirty-three months since March 1, 1869, were \$11,472,557 16; for forty-four months prior to March 1, 1869, \$1,473,823 75—an increase in favor of the present administration of \$0,998,733 40, notwithstanding that under the former administration the tax on plug tobacco was one-fifth greater than under the present.

Caving In on the Civil Service Regulations.
[From the Boston Advertiser—Civil Service Reformer and Summer Republican, Jan. 12.1
Of what use is it, then, to repeat that the people know the proposed reform to be no delusion, but a measure called for by every consideration of public decency? There have been warnings enough already. There have been warnings enough already. There are no words adequate to express the stupidity of those Congressmen who think they will strengthen their party by clinging to abuses that have been so thoroughly exposed as those in the civil service have been. The new rules are stigmatized as "impracticable" before they are perfected, and before they have been tried. Very well; when a Yankee has made up his mind that he desires a certain thing he reflects less upon the obstacles in the way of accuring it by one plan than in devising another. In this case the people know that our existing civil service is badly organized, and if the effort now making by the Executive to reform it in good faith is defeated, they will know at whose doors the fault lies.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1872. for reports of a private character. Under this call a large number of pension bills were reported by

Mr. acore, from the Committee on Invalid Pension, and passed.

Bills were also reported from the Committee on Patents and passed as follows:—

Allowing an application to be made for extension of patent to William and Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in couplings for shaft-

Also a like bill in the case of Ira Buckman, Jr., for a walking stick gen.
Mr. Ellis H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the
Committee of Ways and Meaus, reported a bill credting Jacob Weart, Collector of Internat Revenue for

Ithng Jacob Weart, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of New Jersey, with \$517 for stamps stolen from his office. Passed.

Bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed as follows:

To relieve the sureties on the official bond of Greene W. Caldwell, late superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.; to pay the heirs of James McCleary, dechased, Representative etect from Louisiana, one session's mileage and his salary as member from the 4th of March, 1871, to the 5th of November, 1871.

November, 1871.
Mr. Farrswohth, (reb.) of Ill., offered a resolution directing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the contracts recently made for the transportation of mails, with power to send for persons and papers. He stated that the Postmaster General requested the investigation. Adopted. The House then, at lifteen minutes past one, adjourned till Monday.

## THE INDIANS.

the Indian Peace Commissioners in Council-Banquet to the Commissioners at the Resi dence of the Secretary of the Interior. Washington, Jan. 12, 1872.

The council of the friends of the indians nothing

official relations to the government in their man agement, in session for the last two days at the Arlington House in this city, has been attended by nearly all the prominent men whose names have been identified with the amelioration of the condi-tion of the Indians for the last twenty years. There were present at the meeting the Revs. S. S. Treat, D. D., Secretary A. B. C. F. M. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions; W. L. Harris, D. D., of the Methodist Board of Missions; James L. Backus, D. D., of the Baptist Home Missions; George Whippie. D. D., of the American Missionary Society; J. M. Ferris, D. D., of the Reformed Church; H. Dwyer, William Welsh, Senator Stevens, of Kentucky; Ben-jamin Stark, of Ohio; John A. King, of New jamin Stark, of Ohio; John A. King, of New York; Rev. T. A. Dudley, of California; E. C. Kemble, Secretary of the Episcopal Indian Commission; Dr. William Nicholson, of Kansas; Prancis T. King, of Baltimore; Benjamin Nathan, of New York. O'thodox Friends—Samuel Townsend, Samuel M. Janney, Thomas G. Canby, B. Rush Roberts, Richard T. Beniley. Hickshe Friends—Aaron M. Powell, of New York; William H. Ross, C. N. Vann, W. P. Adair, W. S. Philips. Cherokee Delegation—Samuel Chicolis, Chief, and S. W. Perryman, Pleasant Porter, John K. More, D. M. McIntosh, F. S. Lynn, agent of the Creek Nation; P. P. Pitchigh, S. K. Jackson, of the Choctaws; A. G. Lord, of the Chicksasws; Bon, Amsso J. Walter, of Massachusetts; Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior; B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Bon. F. R. Brimol, Robert Campbell, Nathan Bishop, John V. Farwell. George H. Stuart, E. S. Toly, John D. Long, N. J. Torney and Vincent Colyer, of the Board of Indian commissioners. Reports were read by the Sepretaries, showing the present condition of the Indians, which give an encouraging view of the Work. In addition to the eight missionaries and too communicants occupying six Indian chapels, reported by the Episcopalians a few days since as supported by themselves, the Baptist's report cieven male teachers and instonaties on the six reservations committed to their care. The Orthodox Friends have eleven—seven male and four female—teachers, eight schools and 240 scholars, costing the Society \$10,000 from their Church funds for the last two years. The Hicksite Friends have eleven—seven male and four female—teachers, eight schools and 240 scholars, costing the Society \$10,000 from their Church funds for the last two years. The Hicksite Friends have eleven—seven male and four female—teachers, eight schools and 240 scholars, costing the Society \$10,000 from their Church funds for the last two years. The Hicksite Friends have eleven schools, with seven teachers, for the support of which they have taxed themselves YORK; Hev. T. A. Dudley, of California; E. C.

and carnestly addressed the meeting in the evening. The ablest speeches were made by the Chief of the Creek Nation, Samuel Chicote, a full blood; William P. Ross of the Cherokees, and Colonel Pitchlyn of the Choctaws. The Creek Chief said his people while living east of the Mississippi were tangul by the missionaries the law of a common Father, and the good seed sown there had ripened into a great narvest. The Gospel was heard all through the land in their new home in the Indian Territory. They cultivated the golf. raised stock, had much harvest. The Gospel was heard all through the land in their new home in the Indian Territory. They cultivated the soil, raised stock, had much cattle when the rebellion war broke out and impoverished them. They were recovering and now had forty-two schools, one costing \$10,000. But the railroad spectuators and land grabbers coveted their lands and by means of an act of Congress, which they hoped to pass this winter, threatened to drive them out of their country. They would regard such a bill as a freat langement sent to adjust their country. They had conditience in the President when he selected such men as they saw present to consult with him in the care of the Indian. When a child has trouble he runs to his faiher, and so he runs here. My people are alarmed at this bill to organize a Territorial government, letting the while man into our country, who has all the law to protect him, while we have no law except what our treaty gives us. But I believes that God will protect us and cause the good men of this land to help us.

The Scoptary of the Interior this evening entertained at his readlenge the Board of Indian Commissioners and other gentlemen interested in the civilization of the Indian race, including Senators Corbett, Elevenson and Wilson; Representatives Garffeld and Smith of Ohlo; General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Amirs; Rev. Dr. Newman and ex-Governor claim of Massachusetts. President Grant was easo present.

#### WILL THEY VOTE?

Woman's Suffrage and Suffering Senators.

The Judiciary Committee Captured by the Strong-Minded-Susan Anthony Angles with Them, Mrs. Hooker Catches Them and Cady Stanton Neatly Note Them - Cruel

Fair Ones Enjoy the Sport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1872, The announcement that Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Stanton would address the Judiclary Committee of the Senate at ten o'clock to-day on the Woodbull memorial set the female portion of the community stirring at an early hour. Long before the time fixed the corridors of the Capitol leading to the committee room were literally packed with gentle men, and the ladies even more fully represented, so dense was the humanity packed that no hopes were entertained of a possibility for any considerable portion of the number to

The Grand Sachems were assembled above in the reception room of the Senate, awaiting the moving of the waters, it having been announced that Senator Trumbull was taking a bath, which was the cause of the celay to proceed to business. Mrs. Hooker was reconciled to the apparent loss of time, in view of naving a tidy chairman well cleansed for the occasion. At last the procession moved from the reception room above to the committee room the reception room above to the committee room below, when the crowd was so great in all the cornidors that to pass through it was beginning to assume the appearance of an absolute impossibility. So long as the petitioners had not passed in the crowd were patient, for, as the man who was going to be hung remarked to the crowd who were pressing to gain an entrance to the jail yard, "My Iriends, there will be

NO FIN TNIL I GET THERE."

So there was to be no fun in the committee room mult the women who were to present the cause of their downtroaden sex should arrive. When, therefore, they appeared in sight, headed by Mrs. Stanton, loilowed by Mrs. Hooker, Susan R. Anthony, Mrs. Woodhuit and several other of the lesser lights, the throng began to press closer towards the door, barring all access to if.

At THIS CHITICAL MOMENT, when the cause of woman's enfranceisement seemed trembling in the balance, the

when the cause of woman's enfranchise-ment seemed frembling in the balance, the busy little Sergeant-at-Arms appeared and ordered the crowd to abspray or to fall back. He made no perceptible lapression upon the mass, which was evidently finctured with the idea that they were free-born American citizens, and exercising that freedom remained firm in the determination not to budge. In the meantime

evidently finctured with the idea that they were free-born American ettizens, and exercising that freedom remained firm in the determination not to budge. In the meantime

A FEW OF THE HEAD CENTRES

had succeeded in wedging their way through and were safely ensconced with Mr. Trumbull and his sescentes, who were laboring under the delusion that to admit a crowd of women was not a dignified proceeding. The valiant sergeantal-Arms returned roinforced by four stout policemen, and set at work again to clear the corridor, for what earthly purcese no one could tell. The policemen for once found their match, and Schafter Trumbull succumbed to circumstances over which he evidently had no control, and ordered the doors thrown open, "THROW THEM WIDE OPEN

had no control, and ordered the doors thrown open, "wide open." He said:—
"THROW THEM WIDE OPEN and let all come in that can get 1s." So, after keeping the crowd at bay for nearly an hour, they let them do just what they had wanted to do from the first—go in; and what there seemed to be no impropriety in doing. The Sergeant-at-Arms, thinking he knew better than the Chairman, continued and the close to keep a few straggling ladies outside.

The seeme within was a unique one. The tres.

The scene within was a unique one. The freecoed walls, rich curtains and carpets and magnificent mirrors which

REPLECTED FENALE CHARMS FOR ONCE
were pleasing tokens of the careful attentions
which tincle Sam bestows upon his boys. Around
a long table sat he grave and reverend segnors
composing the Judiciary Committee of the Senate,
assembled to hear the cause of human rights as
propounded by the Woodanil memorial. Mr. Trumbut, wise, why and not at all winning in manner:
Matt Carpenier, magnificent and majestic; Mr. Conkling,
smooth, suave and saintly; Poole, shrewd, sagacious and sensible-looking, listened with interest
and dignified silence to the legal arguments Mrs.
Hooker presented. Mrs. Stanton presented
AN APPEAL FILLED WITH POINTS,
humor and pathos, and Mrs. Anthony, as usual,
presented facts which she generally makes studhorn things to deal with. The session lasted two
hours, at the end or which the ladies left radiant
and the senators departed looking relieved.

The Evening Session.

The Evening Session. At the Woman's Suffrage Convention to-night several ladges delivered addresses. There was a full attendance. The exercises were concluded with singing of the Dexology, and the Convention ad-

### EVENING SCHOOL NO. 15.

Lecture by Bichard O'Sullivan, M. D. An interesting lecture was delivered before the pupils of the Girls' Evening School No. 15, last even-ing, by Richard J. O'Sullivan, M. D., upon "The Inrellectual Culture of Women," The speaker began by referring to the various opinions held in different stages of the world's development in regard to the mental status of women. He then addressed the girls of the evening school, saving:-"You are here afforded the means of laying a foundation, at least, for an education. You can show here your resolu tion to

CONQUER DIFFICULTIES. The work done in this institution is well done, The scholars here are chiefly young girls who have not had the opportunity of education. They have wish that all instructors could find publis as docile or desirous of improvement, as assiduous in study as the members of this evening school. In whatever light we consider the evening schools no citizen can fail to take a deep interest in them. The speaker went on to say to the girls that life was octore them. Fathers, prothers and husbands may help, but their own industry and will, and considence would always be needed. In the simple art of reading, said he, you have the magiciant's wand that lays open all treasures of knowledge. I once knew an old farmer who at forty-five undertook the labor of reading the Scriptures from the original. He read the old Testament through and then the New Testament. He wished to read the Commentators, so learned French, German and other languages, The elementary training in this school gives all the knowledge necessary to begin self-culture, and it is hoped that the graduates will go out with minds after with a desire to learn. Let them keep before their minds the history of noble women. It is true that women have appeared laterior to men. There is a long list of learned names that no female names can compete with, yet we must question the propriety of any award made on those grounds. In the future the result

MAY BE DIFFERNT.

We most take into account the disabilities under which women have labored. And with all that they have had to drug them down, there is a splendid roll of women's names known to fame. In philosophy, in mathematics, in political economy, in astronomy, there are names that will not soon be forgotten. A woman's letters are the model unon which all foreign letters may well be based. There are temple travellers, and on the dramatic stage women have been the neers of men. In beliefettres and in fine arts women in many eminent instances distinguished. To the sphere of behevolence woman's right is acknowledged by all. If it can be shown that she can engage in more public employments without injury to herself he would be a politron who would set up a barrier against it. the members of this evening school. In whatever light we consider the evening schools no citizen can

inst it. adent Kiddle followed in a speech City Superintendent Kildlie followed in a speech very complimentary to Eventing School No. 15, and encouraged the girls by saying that through years of observation he had found girls to be better pupils and women to be better teachers than men. The exercises were varied by some very good music.

### THE NEW PRINCE CARL.

Astounding Plot to Overthrow Our Great Republic of the West.

#### BISMARCK AND SCHURZ CONSPIRING.

The Missouri Senator's Monarchical Machiavelism-The Appointment of Judges and Civil Reform the Stepping Stones-Elections To Be Made Too Troublesome-A German Princedom To Be the

Frice of Treachery. BERIN, Dec. 28, 1871.

The interest which the American politics pos-gesses here would astonish any one who thinks that outside of glory, tager and philosophy there is no subject to stir the sensibilities of the stolid subjects of the Kaiser. It is only, however, necessary to reflect how much of the blood and kindred of the Fatherland is warmed in the bosom of the great republic to alter one's opinion on the matter. Iniced, if there is one pet subject with the Berlinese, it is tracing the political and social

UPS AND DOWNS OF LEADING GERMANS in America. The reason of this preface to what I am about to relate will presently appear.

A few days ago I called at the residence of Dr. F. Kapp; formerly of New York, who, having amassed a large fortune in our great republic, has returned

to his native land, where once he was a fugitive from justice for having fought the Prussian government on the barricades. I knew that Dr. Kapp was WELL POSTED ON AMERICAN POLITICS, therefore I had concluded to interview him, as I was curious to hear the shrewd lawyer's opinion on

the coming Presidential election.

After having exchanged the n After having exchanged the usual salutations I asked him if he would not tell the Herald what he

thought about our next national campaign.
"Well, there is no doubt but that General Grant will be re-elected." "You are very confident, Doctor; what makes

you think so ?" Simply the reason, that the best cause will always win in the end. So it has been, and so it always will be. Look only at the result of the two last great wars, the one you lought against slavery, and the other fought by the German people for national independence, and can there be any doubt of the truth of my saying? Besides, General Grant has well deserved a second term of office, for he has in a great measure restored national prosperity to your country, and he has materially promoted the faith Europeans have gained both in your people

and in your institutions." "What do you think

OF THE MISSOURI MOVEMENT ?" The Doctor gave a merry laugh. It is cheering to hear a German laugh; you cannot abstain from

"Doctor," said I, when I had recovered, "you seen to see hidden behind the sheepskin of the national reformers the woives' faces of Jeff Davis, Toombs, Forrest, Wade Hampton and other worthles."
"O, yes. Those fellows will watch every oppor-

tunity that will afford the knights of the unterrifies democracy a chance to step into power again with all their Know Nothing propensities. But it was not that which made me laugh." And here the Doctor indulged in another merry outbreak. "Well, I cannot refram from laughing when I see

FOOR LITTLE SCHURZ endeavors to convince his rival, Bismarck, of the

fact that he himself, too, is a fullgrown statesman,"
"Excuse up. Poctor, if I don't understand exactly the fam meaning of your words. What has Prince Bismarck to do with the Missouri move-

Prince Bismarck to do with the Missoari move-ment?! "Nothing at all, sir; nothing at all. Please don't "Nothing at all, sir; nothing at all. Please don't misconstrue my words in any way. Bismarck has never meddled with American pointes; he esteems your people too highly for doing such a thing, the truth of which assertion is proved by the fact that from his earliest youth Americans, for instance, Bancroit and Modley, have been among his most in-timate iriends. But I am airaid he has played off a joke on the ambitious Carl, and my good friend inbiks in reality of making a tremendous fool of hunseif."

hmased."

"How so, Doctor?"

"How so, Doctor?"

"Well, I can tell you just as well all I know about it, which will come pretty near the truth."

"Among those men of talent who had committed "Among those men of talent who had committed "Among these linking the revolutionary storms of '48, es during the revolutionary storms of '48, e consequently obliged to leave the country, s decidedly the most prominent one, Lothair a gentleman of profound learning and of a

tended his hand to him to offer him an influential POSITION IN THE ROYAL CARINET, the repeating sinner accopted it and became His singesty's secret counsellor; but whether he was a converted or a brited republican I am unable to tell. The rumor of this promotion spread like wid fire among the German liberals abroad, who believed one oil, needed to have been lighting on the burricales either personally or by snostime to become a Geheimer Regierungs-Rath. So one fine morning nobody less than Carl Schurz, general politician and republican, arrived at the Prussian capital, with all his

aii his

BEAUTIFUL TITLES AND NEW SPECS
in order to worship before the throne of the Most
High.

Count Bismarck received him most courteously,
as he always does visitors from the great republic,
but His Lordship became exceedingly frosty, when
car: Schurz, renouncing all his republican sympathies, offered his hand and brains to Prussia's
King. In vain the groane Count assured him that
his stock on hand was complete; in vain did he remonstrate that he (Schurz) had positively no brains
to goare for other people; all proved fruitess against

ins stock on hand was complete; in vain did he remonstrate that he (Schurz) and posturely no prains
to space for other people; all proved fruitless against
the subborn loquacity of the great Missonian,
until Sismarch losing all patience, exclaimed, "By
God, Schurz, if you had come here to convince our
people of the greatness of your republic, I would
have thought the world of yon; but now I only wish
you would let me alone or go to the D-emocratic
party." The Chancellor of the German empire is
sometimes rather emphatic in his expressions.
And now the Count began to talk with warmth
about the United States. The reason for the rapid
growth of peculiar American institutions, he said,
was to be found in the fact that their roots found
ample nourishment in a rich sod, saturated with
incerty and advanced releas, while ours had risen
only from the leadal traditions of the Dark Ages.
Maybe that Europe always would remain monarchical; but one thing was sure, America would never
cease to be a republic.

Now the hungry applicant for office tried to play
out his last trump:

"Your Lordship is mistaken—it needs but a little
effort to convert
THE UNITED STATES INTO A FIRM MONARCHY."
"Indeed! That was new to me. And you think

effort to convert

THE UNITED STATES INTO A FIRM MONARCHY."

"Indeed! That was new to me. And you think
that could be once so easily?"

"Nothing easter, my Lora. I feet quite confident
that I could do it myself—at least that I could pre-

that I could do it layset—at least that I could pre-pare the way."

"All right, Mr. Schurz. I had no idea before that America ever would be anything else but a repub-he; but if you succeed in converting her into a monarchy I piedge you my word as a gentleman that I'll persuade its Majosty to allow me to.

RESIGN MY OFFICE IN YOUR FAVOR, for pride would not permit hae to claim any longer the name of a statesman when all my deeds would have been outdone so completely by what you had accomplished."

Here Dr. Kapp laughed, again, and, sald;—"Coor

accomplished."

Here Dr. Kapp hughed again and said:—"Foo
little Schurz; it be had only heard fismarck tal
about him P;

"Yes, Doctor, that's laughable enough; but how

about him?"

"Yes, Doctor, that's laughable enough; but how in the world does he think it possible to succeed?"

"That's what I'd like to know mysel; out as I'm arraic that his pretty clear head has been turned a little too much the wrong way I really fear.

Only notice how he got himself puffed up in all sorts of newspapers after his return from Bismarc's palace; now he ran for the Senate to gain importance, and how he is busy now in his endeavors to start a new party. I believe his plan is, first, to remodel the judiciary, by having all the judges appointed instead of elected; then to reform the rest of the civil service in such a way that no office shall be given away for merits gained in politics; and when, after the accomplishment of all these wonderful improvements, the American people will suddenly discover that it would be narely worth the while any more to induce in the law of the combined for the combined form the American Continent. Of course, for the inerits, he will be created a prince of the German empire—

and he will stop haughtly into Prince Bismarck's

empire—
FRINCE SCHURZ—PORTICAL NAME—
and he will step haughtly into Prince Bismarck's
footprints, whose name will soon vanish from
memory before the tremendous gentus of the mamortal Carl." mortal Carl."

I had enjoyed the Doctor's conversation very much, and I regretted not to be able to accept his graceful invitation to dine with him. So we shook hands and I hastened house to communicate to you at once the subject of the above conversation. Should you see His future Highness, Prince Carl, please assure him of my profoundest respect for his immensation as a statesman, and tell him that the people of the Fatherland are dying to see him return home crowned with giory and immortal tame,

#### THE FLORIDA OUTRAGE.

Affidavit of the Captain, Matee and Crew The Florida, with the Stare and Stripes Flying, Fired Into by Two Spanish War

Steamers—A Perilous Voyage.

The following is the sworn statement of the officers and crew of the American steamer Florids. This clear testimony will set at rest the doubts thrown upon the statement of the owners by the

thrown upon the statement of the owners by the authorities at Washington;—

United State of America, State of South Creoline, City and County of Charleston.—Be it known that on this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord Loft, before ne. Within B. Heriot, a notary public, day admitted, commissioned and sworn, under the authority of the said State, and dwelling and practising in the city of Charleston aforesaid, personally appeared George Mitchell, master of the steambly called the Florida, of New York, of the burden of New York, or thereboxed the state of New York, or the content of New York, in the registered owner), who brings with him James F. Mitchell, first mate; John Whitungton, second mate; Jethro Wiblin, steward; George Simmous, cook, William bloward, Epiralim Andrews, John Burns, seance, all of and belonging to the said steamship; and the said appearent being by me, the said steamship; and the said appearent being by me, the said otary, duly sworn, according to law, did severally declare and say for the truth, as follows, viz.:—

ag hadly. They secured it in the cost possible with the continued on their voyage. That on Tuesday, the 2d of January, inst., they had fresh also and heavy seas, and they shortened sait as procence counted. They found the midder post working badly in the locket; secured it as well as possible.

That Wednesday, the 2d of January, came in with a strong matches and cloudy weather, accompanied by a

George Michell, master; d. r., Newbon, steward; George Whittington, second mate; John Whitin, steward; George Simons, cook; William Howard, seaman; Enbrain: Andrews (his mark), seaman; John Burns, seaman; Sworn to and subscribed before ma, the said notary, the day and year first before written.

WILLIAM B, HERIOT, Notary Public.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Matinees To-Day.

managers of the various theatres for this afternoon:-Fifth Avenue, "Divorce;" Booth's, "Julius Casar;" Wallack's, "John Garth;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpiy;" Grand Opera House, "No Thoroughfare;" Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Stelaway Hait, Thomas' concert; New York Circus, Aimée's Opera Bouffe; Comique, Union Square Theatre, Tony Pastor's and Bryant's. During the fine weather which has favored us for the last few days business at the theatres has improved to a great extent.

Thomas' Fourth Concert. The audience at Steinway Hall last evening was both large and enthusiastic. The following works were given by the orchestra:-Schumann's Symphony, No. 4, D minor, opus 120; overture No. 3 to 'Leonora," Beetnoven, and the "Kalser Maren, Wagner. The more we hear this incomparable body of instrumental players the more profound is the interest taken in them and the greater the pleasure experienced in listching to them. Miss Mais Krebs played the first movement of Brahm's occito and Liszt's difficult transcription of the Tantelia, from "La Muette di Portici." This vetalented young artist has a beneal this evening, which she will play the following great works: Liszt's "Concerto," No. 1, E flat; Chopin's "Ponaise," in A flat, and "Concerto Symphonique Litoit". She is descriping of a crowded house. naise," in A flat, and "Concerto Symphonique," Litoit. She is deserving of a crowded house, both on account of her very remarkable ability and the efforts she is making to raise herself to the highest standard in the profession.

### MUSICAL AND DRAHATIC NOTES.

Robert McWade is at Troy this week. The Chapman Sisters are now playing in Boston. "Divorce" has made a tremendous hit in the

Provinces. F. S. Chanfrau opens at Cincinnati on February 12 for two weeks.

James M. Ward is to be the next attraction at the

Bowery Theatre.

John H. Selwyn has made a success of the new theatre in New Orleans, E. T. Stetson opens at Salt Lake with "Neck and Neck" on the 22d inst.

Neck" on the 22d inst.

Mr. Bandman goes to Wood's Museum, Chreim-nati, on the 22d of January.

"Lalla Rookh" will be produced at the Grand Opera House early in February.
"Darling" is to be the attraction at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, next wees.

Lotta, with her benjo, goes to the St. Charles, New Orleans, on the 22d January. L. Lozada, the juggler, goes to the Howard Athenseum, Boston, on the 15th instant.

The National Theatre, Washington, is closed, and the company is out in the cold. Mr. Savillo was the manager. Edwin Forrest plays at Rochester for five nights next month, opening on the 20th, at the Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell plays an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, during the month of March. E. D. Davies, the celebrated ventriloquist, now at the Union Square Theatre, opens at Baitimore on the 22d inst.

A new opera house is shortly to be opened at Par-ker's Landing, Fittsburg. Aliston Brown has en-

ker's Landing, l'ittsourg. Allston Brown has engaged the company.

Thomas Maguire, of San Francisco, has engaged a ministrei company, through Aliston Brown, to delight the Pacific slopers.

Mr. McClusky, of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, is shortly to be married to a Cuban lady of fortune, now residing in Brooklyn.

Caroline Ritchings plays in Buffalo for a week, beginning on the 22d January. From there she goes to Rochester, and afterwards to Richmond.

McDarles Mathews, who was under engagement to open at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre, has been obliged to defer the opening for a week in consequence of the success of "Monte Cristo."

Mr. Charles Morton, the stage manager of Niblo's

Mr. Charles Motion, the stage manager of Niblo's Garden, is making preparations for a trip to Paris, Egypt and the Hoty Land at the close of the present season. Ar. Zimmerman has not yet made up his mind whether he will accompany him or not

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A Jewish Rabbi at Congress-Mr. Hepworth and the Church of the Messiah.

The House of Representatives Opened with Prayer by Professor Abraham De Soia-What Mr. Babcock Has to Say About Mr. Hepworth-Interesting Correspondence Between the Trustees of the Church and Its Late Faster-A Plain Statement

Rev. Mr. Repworth and the Church of the NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

of Facts by Mr. Babcock

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the HERALD last Monday was an account of what took place on Sunday morning at the Church of the Messiah. A plain statement of the facts will bring the truth to bight. The Rev. George H. Hepworth on that occasion stated publicly from a Christian pulpit that he had been insuited by me. I wish to place the whole facts on which his charge was founded before those who read his statements in your columns, and to ask them to judge who was insulted—he or I. Respectfully yours,

JOHN BABCOCK.

The facts are these:-Mr. Hepworth, as a Uni tarian, was engaged originally to supply our pulpit any engagement for a period longer than that, stating at the time that after that period he desired either party to be at perfect liberty to termi-nate the engagement. We agreed to this. His We let our pews annually the latter part of December for the coming calendar year, and arrange all the secular ness of the church accordingly. In the pews last December, 1870, for the 1871 some objected to taking pews for whole year 1871 on the ground that on the October we might be without a minister. October we might be without a minister. To obviate this objection an oral agreement was then made with Mr. Repworth that we would consider the written contract terminated and that he should consider himself pastor of the church without any written agreement. That we understood would be good for the whole year 1871, the term for which we rented our pews. The salary for 1871 was to be and was fixed and provided for at the annual meeting carly in January of that year. This was accepted by all parties, including Mr. Hepworth, and continued through the year 1871. The salary was fixed for that year at \$9,000. This whole arrangement, however, was based upon the understanding, most clearly expressed in his sermon and conversation, that he was a Unitarian. But when he discovered the was a Unitarian falls all moral obligation to continue him as pastor of a church whose faith he had deserted ceased. Our legal obligation ceased also with the year 1871. Our time to make the engagement for 1872 was Monday, January 8. I did not learn of his change of faith thit Wednesday, January 3. I mimediately asked him to state it in writing. This written statement of the fact of his change was not delivered to me till Saturday, January 3. I had so carefully concealed his intended dosertion of our raith from the Board of Trustees, that he was upon the point of commencing a new year of mistration before he let us know'lt and then we only obtained the face by making a demand upon him; the unexpectedness of his conduct compelled sudden action. It was feared that if permitted to preach a single Sunday aiter the engagement expired with the oid year, he was capable of claiming his whole salary of \$9,000 for that Sunday service, as we were 1000 years he was capable of claiming his whole salary of \$9,000 for that Sunday hereach another Sunday in our church, if it was in our power to prevent it. For the purpose of protecting the Charca of the Mossiah from a possible hability of \$9,000 salary for services not remered, in the pulpit, as it related t

DEAR Mr. HEPWORTH - As President of the Second Committee of the Second Committ

MY DEAS MR. HERWORTH—Your note in reply to mine of the 4th I received to-day. I thank you for the trank and causid answer to the inquiries. I am pained also to learn from your own hee that you have abandoned the Unitarian from your own hee that you have abandoned the Unitarian faith, where we have so long worked together, and are no longer a Unitarian. This is your right and privilege if you need to will make you a happier and a better map. As much as I have loved you personally and taken great comfort under your preaching. I cannot myself abandon my implicit faith in the doctrine of Unitarians, and however paintul it is to me I cannot go with you upon any other justiform, and we must part as Unitarian brethern and, I hope and pray, in a Christian spirit. Sincerely yours.

I leave the public to judge between Mr. Hepworth and myself as to which insulted the other in this transaction. Both of the above letters were delivered at Mr. Hepworth's residence at one time. It will not be forgotten that he used his position of the single Sanday granted him from courtesy to malign the whole Unitarian denomination and my-self personally. Was it just, gentlemanly or Caris-tian?

A Jewish Rabbi Offers Up Prayer in the House of Representatives at Washington. The unusual circumstance of a Jewish Rabbi open-ing the proceedings of the flouse of Representatives with prayer has attracted an unusual amount of attention in political and religious circles. A HEBALD reporter vesterday called on Rev. Professor Abraham De Sola, the Rabbt who officiated in Washington, and gained some interesting particulars retaine to the occurrence. Mr. De Sola is a benevelent and intellectual looking old gentleman, but a strongly marked Jewish countenance. He has charge of a synggorie He has charge of a synagogue in Montreal at present, but originally came from England. The following is the statement be makes

relative to his visit to Washington:-"What originated the idea of your offering us prayer?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, it has been all arranged previous to my arriving by some friends of civil and religious liberty, who took in interest in the affair, notably the Hon. A. L. Solomons, member of the Legislature from the listrict of Columbia. I feel greatly obliged to Rev. Dr. Butler, who gave way in my behalf, and also to Speaker Hame for the courtesy extended to me."

"suppose those of your own persuasion in Washington leet granified that such a privilege has been granted to you?"

granted to you ?"

"Oh, yes: very much gratified; and I am very much pleased myself. There has been considerable talk over it in the religious circles of Washington, and a mumber of prominent gentlemen have expressed to me their satisfaction at the toleration displayed by the House of Representatives. It is musual for a foreigner to officiate in such a way in that city, but the fact of a Jew opening a Christian assembly with prayer is altogether without precedent."

"Have you been to England recently?"

"Have you been to England recently?"

"Yes; a short time ago."
"Bo Jews enloy as much recedent there as they do in this country?"

"Well, yes and no. No inasmuch as they have to contribute to the support of an established Church in which they do not believe. Yes, for the reason that there are new positions from which they are debarred. I mean in a civil point of view."

"There are no disabilities remaining on the statute book against members of your persuasion?"

"Not that I am aware of, though there may be some obsolete ones. Why, a Jew is now a member of ther Majesty's Cubinet, in the person of Mr. Jessup, who has recently been appointed Solicitor General by Mr. Chostone. He is very strict in his belief, and then there are quite a number of Jews members of Parliament—Baron Rothschild, Mr. Goldsmith, Alderman Salomons, who has also been Lord Mayor or London, and a number of others."

"But such a privilege as you enjoyed in Washington would be impossible in the Eritish House of Commons?"

ton would be impossible in the Srifish House of Commons!"

"Yes, at present it would; but we are not without hopes that the time may come when even that whi be possible. Civil and religious liberty in the fullest sense is making rapid strides, and in a snort time it is probable that the Established Church will cease to exist, and then, of course, there will be no obstacle in the way. I may again say that I am very much pleased with what transpired in Washington, and so also will be the people of my own persuasion, and my congregation in Montreal in particular. I think it is a pleasing indication of the rapid progress that is being made in the religious toleration of the country."

Thanking Mr. De Sola for his courters the reporter withdrew.